

THE ARIZONA CITIZEN.

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No. 41.

THE ARIZONA CITIZEN

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Plain death notices, free. Ordinary remarks in prose, 33 cents per line; in poetry, 50 cents per line.

Business advertisements at reduced rates. Office Northwest corner Main and Congress streets.

Authorized Agents for the Citizen:
W. S. Kelly, newsdealer at Prescott, has the Citizen for sale, and has authority to receive and receipt for money due us.
P. Fisher, 20 and 21 New Merchants' Exchange, is our authorized Agent in San Francisco.
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E. Irwin, Phoenix.
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TUCSON, ARIZONA.
CORNER OF CHURCH AND CONVENT.

H. N. ALEXANDER.
YUMA, ARIZONA.
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
Will practice in all Courts in this Territory.

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ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW.
NOTARY PUBLIC.
Mineral Park, Mohave County, Arizona.

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MAIN STREET, YUMA, ARIZONA.
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Special assistance given in obtaining patents for Mining and Preemption claims.
Office south side Congress street, Tucson Arizona.

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Office on Court-house plaza, Tucson, Arizona.

W. W. CURTISS.
(Late Chief Clerk General Land Office.)
No. 700 9th St., Corner G.
WASHINGTON, D. C.
Will attend in the prosecution of cases before the General Land Office and all the Departments of the Government.

J. M. BERGER.
WATCHMAKER AND JEWELER.
Tucson, Arizona.
I have every facility to do all kinds of work in my line, and at reasonable prices. My work is warranted for one year.
Shop on Congress street, opposite L. M. Jacobs & Co.'s store. 21

FARLEY & POMROY.
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW.
Tucson, Arizona.
Notaries Public. Office United States District Attorney. Office on Congress street.

R. A. WILBUR, M. D.
CORNER PLEASANT AND CONVENT STS.
TUCSON, ARIZONA.
Will resume the practice of his profession Thursday, July 1. Will give attention by preference to diseases of women and children.
Office hours from 9 a. m. to 4 p. m. and evening.

STEPHEN G. MARCOU.
TUCSON, ARIZONA.
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW.
Office hours: From 8 to 10 a. m.
ABOGADO.
Hablo Español y ejenta, a preitos los modicos, todos clases de escrituras en los idiomas Ingles y Español. Se le puede contar diariamente desde las 8 hasta las 10 de la mañana.

S. W. Carpenter.
RECORDER OF PIMA COUNTY.
Office in the Court-house, Tucson.

NOTARY PUBLIC AND CONVEYANCER.
Notary of location of Ranches, Water Rights, Mines and Mill-sites, Deeds, Mortgages, Bills of Sale and all other Legal Documents executed properly and promptly at moderate charges.
Records searched FREE of charge.

Palace Hotel.
MAISH & DRISCOLL, Proprietors.
THE PROPRIETORS FEEL JUSTIFIED in soliciting patronage, in the full assurance that they can please all who may become their guests.

Comfortable Rooms well Ventilated. All meals served in the BEST STYLE, with the very best that the market affords. Terms—Moderate.
January 8. 14-17

New and Best Bakery
— by —
GEORGE EUCKE.
Tucson, Mesilla Street.

WE ARE CONSTANTLY PREPARED to supply hotels, restaurants and families with the
Choice Bread, Cakes, Pies and Confectionery.
— and will soon —
MANUFACTURE CANDIES

of a Superior Quality, for sale generally. Orders for all sorts of pastry for wedding and other parties solicited and promptly and satisfactorily filled.
Remember our shop is on Mesilla Street near Main and Mesilla.
Oct. 2. 14-17

"Go Work Upon a Farm."

The song I sing you to-day
Is not to learn a trade;
For I am sad the truth to say—
That song aside is laid,
The mills are running on half time,
The shops give forth no noise,
And it is hard to find a dime
Among the 'prentice boys,
The song that I shall sing to you
Your troubled hearts will calm;
If you have nothing else to do—
"Go work upon a farm."

The stores are filled with idle clerks,
Because the times are dull;
And he who sits idly by the door—
When shops and mills are full—
Who seeks to learn a trade, or tend
The counter of a store,
In hopes the future yet will send
A fortune to his door.
Ah, vain are all such hopes as these,
That surely end in harm!
Don't seek to sit beneath shady trees—
"Go work upon a farm."

Oh! why should men in cities pine,
Or idly stay in town?
Why loaf about, and crossly whine
That "things are upside down?"
Can this bring bread to wife and child,
And make the future bright?
Can this turn the weather mild,
Or furnish heat and light?
Such men should listen to my song,
And in it find a charm;
It tells them how to get along—
"Go work upon a farm."

Let no man starve for want of bread—
The product of the soil—
For all can still be amply fed,
Who will but share the toil—
The honest, manly toil that brings
The harvest season round,
When the glad farmer gayly sings,
Because of fruitful ground.
This, then, shall be the song we sing,
The whole world to alarm,
And loudly let the chorus ring—
"Go work upon a farm."

PHILADELPHIA is filled with a horde of fault-finding correspondents—men and women incapable of comprehending the greatness of the exhibition or the excellence of the million articles there. All such naturally enough turn to abusing somebody or something, and they have lately been trying to make the country believe there were serious differences between the United States Commission and the Board of Finance. Nothing of the kind exists, as any one may ascertain by applying directly to the chief officers of either or both bodies. The Commission has exclusive control over the whole Exhibition, and has shown itself capable and worthy to have such control.

The Philadelphia correspondent of the Virginia Enterprise writes this:
Had by our cabinet is a meteorite from New Mexico—one of the famous curiosities of the Smithsonian. It is in the form of a jagged ring, and weighs a ton or two. There it is, just as it came, flung earthwards by the Man in the Moon.

Beyond this veritable shooting star is a great collection of photographs and exquisite daguerotypes on glass, representing scenes on the line of the Government explorations in New Mexico and Arizona.

The meteorite named above is the one from Tucson, and is so marked with white paint, not very plainly it is true, yet plain enough to be read by any body.

THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL is incapable of being just to army or civilian officers; with the former, good, worthless and positively bad, are alike shrouded all over with praise when any mention is made of them by it, and with the latter, none are regarded as fair or honest, save those whose conduct is like that of the journal in question. It has not yet learned to practice the true course of censuring bad officers—be they army or civilian. Its unjust references to THE CITIZEN would be a compliment, if anything that journal ever says has a complimentary effect.

LOS ANGELES frequently expends money to let the world at large know what merits the place and surroundings have, and other towns might do likewise with ultimate benefit. The Star of June 29, says:

At a meeting of the Chamber of Commerce last night, A. T. Hawley was authorized to prepare a pamphlet setting forth the growth, resources, etc., of Los Angeles city and county. He is to deliver 50,000 copies to the Chamber of Commerce by August 1. The sum of \$400 was appropriated for the purpose.

FROM a late number of the San Francisco Bulletin:
There has been no time during the past quarter of a century, when so much of the world's capital was idle as now. In the two banks of England and France there is said to be no less than \$347,000,000, waiting for employment. Very large amounts have accumulated in New York, Boston, and in the large continental cities of Europe.

THE Eco del Rio Grande at Las Cruces is informed that Charlie Autobee is going to take a troupe of the aborigines of Colorado to the Centennial to show the rites and customs of the Pueblo Indians.

JUNE 21, four car loads of troops passed Winnemucca from St. Louis, a portion of which was bound for Arizona.

HISTORICAL ADDRESS.

Having Reference to the Whole Territory but More Particularly to Tucson and Pima County.

Delivered in Tucson by Mr. JOHN SPRING, July 4, 1876.

FELLOW-CITIZENS AND FRIENDS—
March 13, 1876, it was provided by a joint resolution of Congress, that with the celebration of the Fourth of July this year, there should be a historical account of every town and county in the country, prepared and delivered and then filed away as a permanent record. In pursuance thereof the President issued, May 25, a proclamation in which suggestions are given as to the manner of preparing and keeping such record. Having been selected to write up the history of this town and county on this occasion, I respectfully submit the following:

In spite of diligent research from all available sources, I have not been able to trace definitely the origin of this town of Tucson. It appears in fact that very little is known that can be taken as positively referring to the establishment of this presidio or rather military post, which it appears to have been originally.

I find in the Smithsonian Report of 1869, a very interesting essay written by Brevet-Brig. Gen. J. H. Simpson, Col. of Engineers, U. S. A., and entitled "Coronado's March in Search of the Seven Cities of Cibola," (now called Zuni villages). That part of Coronado's army must have descended along the Santa Cruz river somewhere in this vicinity, but although his report is very minute in every particular, no mention is made therein of any settlement along the Santa Cruz river. This search for the Seven Cities occurred from 1540 to 1542.

His Eminence, Bishop Salpointe, who has kindly assisted me in my investigations, states that the missions of New Mexico were established and occupied by priests in 1551, according to the military report made at the time to the viceroy, and that nothing positive is known as to the establishment of Tucson but that he has strong reasons to believe it existed in 1604. In fact, the Bishop says we read in the work entitled "Rudo ensayo o Provincia descripta de la Provincia de Sonora," that from 1604 until 1751 the Jesuit Fathers had preached the Gospel to all the tribes on the San Pedro and Gila rivers, although the mission nearest those tribes was San Xavier del Bac. Now reasons the Bishop, if San Xavier existed in 1604, it is more than probable that it was under the protection of some town, presidio or military post, and that could be no other than Tucson. At all events, he is positive that the missions of San Xavier, St. Gertrude at Tubac, St. Joseph of Tumacacuri, San Miguel of Sonora, those of Guayavi, Calabassas, Arivaca and Santa Ana, existed in 1751. In that year, one Luis from the town of Satic who passed himself as a sovereign, instigated the Indians of Pima to a rebellion against the Spanish government and its missions, and these Indians together with the Seris caused the priests great suffering and loss, killing three of their number and hindering all the missionaries in their religious duties until 1751, when peace and quiet were again restored.

In 1759 the Viceroy Marquis de Croix called the Franciscans of the College of Santa Cruz de Queretaro, to take charge of the missions. They responded promptly to the call and fourteen of their number immediately arrived; among them was Father Garcia, who later visited the Casa Grande on the Gila river, together with Father Pont, and the latter gives it as his opinion that the Casa Grande (then called Montezuma) must have been built in the thirteenth century. Father Garcia was sent upon his arrival (1768) to visit the Pimas, which visit he repeated in 1770 and 1771. These Indians were then suffering severely from small-pox. In 1774 Father Garcia was called upon to open a road leading from Sonora through Tubac to the Gila river and from thence to the missions of California. Bishop Salpointe states that the church now standing at San Xavier was finished in 1797, and that the labor of erecting it is reported to have lasted fourteen years, but previous to that date another church had been standing on precisely the same spot. He regrets exceedingly not to be able to give any more information at present, as the necessary material was sent by him to Philadelphia. I beg that he will accept my sincere thanks for the manner he has assisted me.

Mr. Francisco Leon, who was born in Tucson in 1819, does not compliment the town upon the appearance it then presented. He states it was merely a military post with a garrison of from eighty to ninety soldiers, and about three hundred inhabitants. All the grain raised was sold to the government and placed in a store-house situated where Mr. Fish's dwelling house now stands. The total number of houses or rather hovels could not have exceeded one hundred and forty,

and according to all reports must have been sad specimens of architecture and by no means capable of affording any degree of comfort. The doors had no panels; the windows, if any there were at all, had no frames; barren surfaces met the eye everywhere; not one sign of beauty or strength; the interior matched the exterior in its prison-like and angular appearance; nothing but adobe walls, bare floors and ceilings, with perhaps a small table, a few cooking utensils and a roll of bedding. Mr. Leon gives it as his opinion that the temperature has greatly changed since 1825, and positively asserts that until about that date, no late frosts were ever known to occur to the injury of trees in blossom, and that large quantities of grapes, peaches, pomegranates, quinces, apples and apricots were raised in the Santa Cruz valley west of Tucson.

Ylario Garcia was the commanding officer who announced to the troops drawn up in line, the turning over of the Territory to the United States, and on the 10th of March, 1856, all Mexican authorities and troops evacuated the town, a great many civilians leaving with them, fearing violence at the hands of the Americans, a fear which Mr. Leon says was altogether groundless, as not a single occurrence justified it.

Mr. Samuel Hughes called my attention to the existence of an old town in ruins situated about three miles below Tucson, one mile due east from what is known as the Casa de Padre, but I regret to say, notwithstanding my many efforts, I have entirely failed in obtaining the least clue as to its age, formation and destruction.

Mr. Solomon Warner having started from Yuma February, 1856, arrived in Tucson on the 29th of the same month with thirteen pack-animals loaded with merchandise, in which Messrs. Geo. Hooper and Jack Hinton were also interested, and he may thus be said to have established here the first American store. There were almost no goods when he arrived. The year following he formed a partnership with the late Maj. Aldrich, who afterwards acted for some time as justice of the peace or alcalde by mutual consent of all parties. After the evacuation by the Mexican authorities, the town was for years without any local officers whatever. One effort however was made in 1858, to hold an election for the formation of town officers, and a so-called provisional government resulted therefrom, but never succeeded in establishing itself in good working order, until the organization of the Territory, to which epoch I will now refer.

The portion of Arizona lying north of the Gila river was obtained from the government of Mexico under the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, February 2, 1848, and the portion lying south of the Gila, was obtained by purchase from the government of Mexico, under the treaty made by James Gadsden, on the part of the United States, at Mexico, December 30, 1853, and extends west from the 10th degree of west longitude to the 11th degree and north from 31 degrees and 30 minutes latitude to the 37th degree, and is bounded on the north by Nevada and Utah; on the east by New Mexico; on the south by Sonora and on the west by California and Nevada, and contains 77,333,680 acres of land.

The act of Congress providing for the organization of Arizona, became a law February 24, 1863, and the Territory was formally organized by the Territorial officers at Navajo Springs, forty miles west of Luni, December 30, 1863. Gov. John N. Goodwin issued a proclamation announcing the fact, and Hon. R. C. McCormick, then secretary of the Territory, delivered an appropriate address.

The first legislative assembly met at Prescott on the 26th day of September and was in session until the 10th day of November, 1864.

The County of Pima was then bounded on the north by the Gila river; on the east by New Mexico; on the south by Sonora, and on the west by Yuma county, but the act of the last legislature, dated February 1, 1875, creating Pinal county, took from it a considerable portion on the west and north sides.

It is the oldest inhabited county in the Territory and contains the largest population. It is mostly composed of plains covered with grass and to a great extent with mesquite wood in the valleys and table lands, and broken or detached chains of mountains. Wherever water can be found, grazing is excellent, and experience in sinking wells demonstrates that water may be procured almost anywhere. A great part of the county is watered by the San Pedro, Gila and Santa Cruz rivers, and several smaller streams, and many of the mountains are covered with forests of excellent timber. The county-seat is Tucson, which by an act approved February 12, 1867, was also made the seat of the Territorial government.

The first mail by which Tucson derived any benefit, was carried on the so-called overland route, and its coaches commenced their work in the Fall of 1858. From that time on, improvements were in steady progress up to this day. Maj. Steene having arrived with his soldiers and established the military post then called Fort Buchanan, the southern part of the county commenced to receive constant additions of American settlers who brought with them their families and animals, and commenced building houses in the valleys of the Santa Cruz and Sonora, cultivating the ground and raising herds of cattle. Mr. Warner states that although in 1858, hardly 12000 acres of land were under cultivation besides the Papago fields, yet as early as 1891, very little forage and flour had to be imported from Sonora for the use of the troops.

Ever since the purchase from Mexico of this country, gold and silver mining has been carried on to a considerable extent; and I find in a work entitled "Travels in the Interior of Mexico" by Lieut. R. W. H. Hardy, R. N., 1823-67-8, published in London in 1829, that the Santa Rita, San Xavier and other mines in the vicinity of Tucson and Tubac are mentioned as once famous for their riches and marked on the maps accompanying the work. After the purchase, the attention of capitalists was attracted here and considerable money invested with fair prospects of success. About this time, the great Rebellion broke out and the Confederate forces took possession of and confiscated or destroyed all property known to belong to Union men, and soon after the Union forces retook the country and confiscated or destroyed all property known to belong to those in sympathy with the Rebellion, and the Indians and marauding bands took what was left irrespective of creed or parties. This effectively destroyed for the time being all mining enterprises, and it is only until within the last five or six years that efforts have been made to revive the mining interest. During this time considerable prospecting has been done and a number of patents to mines have been applied for and obtained. Sufficient developments have been made to warrant the belief that with capital well directed, a very extensive mining field would soon be opened in this county, although as yet our sister county of Pinal seems to possess richer ore than Pima.

In 1866 the California volunteers who had been sent out to garrison this section of country, were relieved by regular troops; and I would here remark that the limited space afforded in this paper will not allow me to dwell upon any military operations which, until lately, were constantly made necessary by the hostilities of the savages. Alas! too well do we all remember the sad fate of so many hardy pioneers, who paid with their life blood for the daring courage with which they attempted to open the country to civilization.

With the year 1866, it may be said the golden era of prosperity commenced for Arizona and especially for Tucson. Mercantile firms came one after the other and brought stores of goods innumerable. Buildings sprang into being almost daily and the old hovels began to disappear. The thrifty farmer ploughed the virgin soil where no one had before set a foot; and where dire ignorance had held full sway, the light of civilization came pouring in. The Sisters of St. Joseph arrived and established an academy for the instruction of our youthful female population; and in April, 1871, the public schools sprang into life after the continued efforts of Governor A. P. K. Safford. Hundreds of good, substantial buildings have risen, where ten years ago empty space or an ungainly but existing and they are now furnished with comfort and luxury; whereas in 1858, Mr. Hughes says chairs were very scarce articles. A fine public school-house has been built, handsomely furnished and turned over to the school authorities. The rooms are airy and provided with everything necessary to make learning easy and pleasant. The school is now attended by 108 boys under the supervision of two excellent male teachers who report the average daily attendance to be 86. The number of girls on the school list, is 40 with a daily average attendance of 25. The progress made by these children is astonishing even to the most sanguine.

The Catholic school under the supervision of three teachers gives instruction to 160 boys with an average daily attendance of 140, and the Sisters of St. Joseph teach in their academy 76 young ladies.

The telegraph now transmits our messages to their destination with the speed of lightning. A fine library is open to the inquiring mind. A delicious park with an extensive hop plantation and brewery offer shelter against the heat of noon day. Ice cream and soda water of excellent quality are manufactured. Thousands of acres have been brought under cultivation and furnish work for the three flouring mills, while gardens supply

the table almost all the year round with their savory produce; and instead of importing supplies from Sonora, merchandise of all kinds is exported from here there and the handsome large stores of our town are prepared to provide the people with every imaginable article.

If we take a retrospective look at the spot where twenty years ago a few old ruins, representing this town, passed into the power of the United States, we may well feel proud and bless American courage, perseverance, endurance and industry.

Let us hope that the coming century will be favorable to peaceful pursuits and hence the steady progress of our town, so that it may be the scene of many more happy celebrations.

Yuma County.
From The Sentinel of last Saturday: July 4 was flaily celebrated. The people of Yuma and surrounding places joined in. At midnight and sunrise anvil battery fired salutes, and in the morning by cannon at Fort Yuma. At 10 a. m. the people gathered under a pavilion in front of Mayor Finlay's residence, the structure being gaily decorated with flags and portraits of noted patriots. Judge Brinley read the Declaration and right after made a brief speech. Mayor Finlay read a historical paper, relating to Yuma county, which had been prepared by Samuel Parly, and followed it by a stirring extemporaneous address. The music consisted of an organ, string band and the fine voices of Judge Alexander, Miss Mary Alexander and W. L. Hopkins. In the evening there was a display of fire-works and two balls continuing most of the night. Everything went off smoothly. Business was suspended. The Sentinel gives Mayor Finlay and David Neahr prominent credit in raising funds and perfecting the arrangements.

Monday's stage for San Diego carried Murat Masterson and Judge C. A. Tweed; that of Thursday, B. W. Reagan and J. A. Apperson.

The steamship Newbern, from San Francisco, with passengers and freight for Yuma, is expected to arrive at the mouth of the river about to-morrow, the 9th. River steamers connecting with the Newbern, may be expected to arrive at Yuma about July 13. A large quantity of ore and hides went down on the river steamers and barges to go to San Francisco by the Newbern.

David Neahr has shipped during the week merchandise as follows: By train of E. Amabilis, to Florence, 210 000 pounds. Contreras, 14,128 pounds. E. Perez, to Tucson and way stations, 13,500 pounds. Jose Salazar, to Tucson, 11,394 pounds. Jose Salazar, to Florence, 9,558 pounds. Jesus Contreras, to Florence and Phoenix, 18,000 pounds.

New Mining Legislation.

Perhaps Congress can improve the mining act of 1872, and evidently the lower branch thinks it has done so by the bill it passed June 29, of which the telegraph gives this synopsis:

The Mining bill passed by the House yesterday, provides that the annual expenditures on mining claims shall not be required until the patents are actually issued, but only until the application and final proof of payment have been made. It also provides that in case an adverse claim is asserted and suit commenced after the filing of an application for patent, the annual expenditure shall not be required until contest is determined by the courts. Page and Piper opposed the bill on the ground that the existing laws are working well and that the amendments are unnecessary and tend to disturb titles; also that non-residents or speculators could hold claims without working them by inducing other persons to assert bogus claims to the same land, and beat them in litigation indefinitely under this bill. Luntrell, Wigginton, Lane, and Maguire of Montana favored the bill, and it passed as recommended by the House Committee by a large majority.

If these are the main features of the bill, the Senate ought to defeat the measure. There are several requirements in the existing law which might be modified to the manifest advantage of claimants without damage to government, compared with which the points in the new bill are insignificant. The present method of locating claims could and should be revised.

THE three persons who perished on the Colorado Desert about the middle of June, were Thomas Newport of England, Henry Bell and Mrs. Phoebe Jane Bowman. Newport's body was found within four miles of the river, Bell's with in twenty-five and that of Mrs. Bowman about twenty-six. The latter was stripped of all clothing save stockings and partially eaten by ravens and beasts.

From Wallapai Enterprise, June 29: Judge Tweed and Murat Masterson have gone to California. The former goes for recreation. The latter to remove his family to Prescott.

The water supply at the Mineral Park mill is still sufficient, notwithstanding the unusually dry season. We are informed that a new vein of water has been struck.

J. C. Loss, Sacaton.
C. Loss, Delawares.
Delaware Station.
18 Miles from Sacaton and 22 Miles from Phoenix, Arizona.
THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE OPENED A NEW AND CONVENIENT STATION
Between—
SACATON AND SALT RIVER,
and are amply prepared to supply the public with the
BEST QUALITY OF HAY, GRAIN AND WATER, MEALS, LODGING, ETC.
And will also continue the business as
SACATON.
May 6. 43-3m
JOHN C. LOSS & BRO.

Wilkins' Barber Saloon.
Congress Street, Tucson, Arizona.
The only Complete and Oldest Establishment in the City.
SHAVING, SHAMPOOING, HAIR CUTTING, DRESSING AND DYEING.
Ladies and Misses attended at their Residences and work done in the most Artistic Style.
BATHS A SPECIALTY.
Hot and Cold, Shower, Sulphur and Other Medicated Baths.
Regular and transient customers may depend upon the most polite and careful attention to orders.
ALEXANDER WILKINS.
May 6. 31-4f

Mission Flouring Mills.
SOLOMON WARNER, Proprietor.
Location on—
West Side the Valley Near the Old Mission.
THIS MILL IS NOW IN PERFECT working condition. The machinery is new and of the most approved patterns, and the
Very Best of Fine Flour, Graham Flour Meal, Cracked Wheat,
Etc., are made and sold to customers and the trade generally.

Wheat Wanted, for which a liberal exchange will be given, or the highest cash price paid in cash.
November 27, 1875. 7-4f

SNIDER, STEWART & CO.
Camp Grant, Arizona.
Wholesale and Retail Dealers
— in all kinds of —
GENERAL MERCHANDISE
— and —
Sutler's Stores and Supplies.

Our Stocks will be selected with a Special view to local necessities and wants.

Officers, Soldiers and the attaches of a military post will find such assortment and variety in our various lines of goods, combined with such moderate prices, that in future the visiting of distant points to make purchases or the obtaining of article by mail or express will cease to be an object.

FARMERS AND RANCHMEN
In Central Southeastern Arizona and on the Upper Gila will in future
Discover it to be their Advantage
To purchase in their own vicinity and — at the —

MOST REASONABLE RATES.
Their Farming Tools and Utensils, their household supplies and goods, and everything needed about a ranch.

Drovers and Stock Dealers
Need not make expensive trips to the large centers of business, when they find our establishment filled with articles adapted to their wants.

Miners and Prospectors
Need not curry their hard-earnings in the future a long distance and expend all they have for the necessary tools and supplies to continue work.

At Camp Grant they will find all they need at Living Prices. We shall keep constantly on hand a complete assortment and variety of goods, consisting of:
GROCERIES.
DRY GOODS.
CROCKERY.
CLOTHING.
STATIONERY.
HOUSEHOLD ARTICLES.
HARDWARE.
BOOTS.
SHOES.
WINE.
ALCOHOLS.
LIQUORS.
CIGARS.
FARMERS AND MINERS' OUTFITS.
TOBACCO, Etc., Etc.

Camp Grant is situated convenient to Pueblo Viejo and other new settlements on the Gila; not far from the noted Clifton Mines on the roads between Camps Bowland, Apache, and San Carlos. Our prices are as low as any dealers and goods as good as can be purchased in the best markets. Patronage is respectfully solicited.
SNIDER, STEWART & CO.
Camp Grant, April 22, 1876.

From Wallapai Enterprise, June 29: Judge Tweed and Murat Masterson have gone to California. The former goes for recreation. The latter to remove his family to Prescott.

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